

Gazette of the United States.

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SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1793.

[Whole No. 421.]



LAWS OF THE UNION.

SECOND
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia,
in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday
the fifth of November, one thousand
seven hundred and ninety-two.

AN ACT to ascertain the fees in Admiralty proceedings in the District Courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of May next, there shall not be taxed or adjudged to any officer or other person, any greater or other fee or reward, for, or in respect of any service to be done or performed, in any of the district courts of the United States, in cases of admiralty or maritime jurisdiction, than such as is herein specified; that is to say:

Fees of the Counselor or Attorney in the district court, in admiralty and maritime proceedings.
The stated fee for drawing and exhibiting libel, claim and answer in each cause, three dollars.
Drawing interrogatories, three dollars;
Drawing other service in any one cause, three dollars.

Fees of the clerk of the district court, in admiralty and maritime causes.

For drawing every stipulation, process, motion or subpoena, for each sheet containing ninety words, fifteen cents.

And for engrossing each sheet, ten cents;
Entering the return of process, fifteen cents;
Filing every libel, claim, pleading, or other paper, six cents;

Copies of the pleadings, interrogatories, depositions and exhibits, when required, for each sheet of ninety words, ten cents;

Entering each proclamation, fifteen cents;

Entering each default, twelve cents.

Entering every rule of court, fifteen cents;

Examining each witness, and drawing his deposition, for each sheet containing ninety words, fifteen cents;

Certifying each exhibit of writing shewn to a witness, at his examination, twenty-five cents;

Drawing every decree, or decretal order, for each sheet containing ninety words, fifteen cents;

And for entering the same in the minutes, for each sheet, as aforesaid, ten cents;

For drawing a record, or making a copy of the proceedings, for each sheet containing ninety words, fifteen cents;

But no pleading, deposition, exhibit, or other writing, to be inserted therein verbatim, or in hæc verba, shall be computed as any part of such draft.

Entering a record in the register, or engrossing or copying proceedings or records to be sealed or exemplified, for each sheet of ninety words, including all the pleadings, depositions, exhibits and writings inserted therein, ten cents;

Every certificate, twenty cents;

Entering return of appraisement or sales, for each sheet of ninety words, ten cents;

Affixing the seal to any paper, when required, twenty five cents;

Drawing commission to examine witnesses, for each sheet containing ninety words, fifteen cents;

And for engrossing the same, if on parchment, including the parchment, twenty cents;

And if on paper, for each sheet of ninety words, ten cents;

Swearing each witness in court, ten cents;

For every entry or writing not mentioned or described, such allowance shall be taxed, as for similar services, herein mentioned.

All money deposited in court, one and a quarter per cent.

Fees of the Marshal in the district court, in admiralty and maritime causes.

For summoning every witness or appraiser, fifteen cents;

Making each proclamation, fifteen cents;

Serving every capias, attachment or summons, one dollar and fifty cents;

Travelling each mile, going only, either to serve process, or subpoena witnesses, ten cents;

Custody fees of vessel, for each day, one dollar and fifty cents;

Sales, for any sum under five hundred dollars, two and an half per cent; and for any larger sum, one and a quarter per cent. upon the excess.

And be it further enacted, That there be allowed and taxed in the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, in favor of the parties obtaining judgments therein, such compensation for their travel and attendance, and for attorneys and counsellors fees, except in the district courts in cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, as are allowed in the supreme or superior courts of the respective States.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of one year, and from thence until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED MARCH 1, 1793.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

AN ACT to authorize the adjustment of a claim of Joseph Henderson against the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed to Joseph Henderson, a yearly salary of one hundred dollars, for his services as paymaster to the Navy-Board for the eastern department, from the tenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, to the tenth day of August one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, being four years; and that the officers of the Treasury be authorized to pay the same to his credit, and to settle his account accordingly.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED FEBRUARY 22, 1793.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

AN ACT to authorize the Comptroller of the Treasury to settle the account of Thomas Wishart, late a Lieutenant in the army of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized to adjust and settle the account of Thomas Wishart, late a lieutenant in the army of the United States, and to allow him, in addition to the pay, to which he may be entitled as an officer deranged under the acts of Congress of the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, the pay of a lieutenant, from the 15th day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, to the fifteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED FEBRUARY 22, 1793.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

AN ACT in addition to, and alteration of the act, entitled, "An act to extend the time limited for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act, entitled, "An act to extend the time limited for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual States," which extended the powers of the board of commissioners to the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the State of Vermont, be and hereby is repealed.

And be it further enacted, That the board of commissioners established to settle the accounts between the United States and the individual States, in apportioning the aggregate of all the balances due to each State, between the States, agreeably to the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual States," shall have no regard to the State of Vermont.

And be it further enacted, That in the apportioning of the balances aforesaid, the State of Kentucky shall be deemed to be included in the State of Virginia, the admission of the said State of Kentucky as a member of the Union notwithstanding.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED FEBRUARY 27, 1793.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE following Stanzas were lately composed at Cambridge, and inferiored to a gentleman in that town, whose taste is so pleasingly exhibited in his elegant Seat; and of which a recent display reflects no less honor on his generosity. A beautiful current, which his Fish-Pond discharged, had long flowed unnoticed, through a low ground to the banks of the CHARLES. On one side of this rivulet, he raised a gravel-walk, prepared a receptacle for a larger stream, shaded it with willows, and terminated the Mall with an arch, through which the water is emitted, by a gentle and transparent cascade. This modern Lyceum has enrolled the daughters of beauty in the academy of Peripatetics; and the Muses, who warbled on the banks of Ilissus, have consecrated it with their lyres, to APOLLO and HYGEIA:

"While the 'Willow' waves all its green boughs to their song." SHERIDAN.

STANZAS TO BRATTLE.

WRITTEN IN JUNE, 1793.

WHERE'ER the vernal bower, the autumnal field,

The summer-arbour and the winter fire;

Where'er the charms, which all the seasons yield,

Or, NATURE's gay museum can inspire;

Delight the bosom, or the fancy please,

Or, Life exalt above a splendid dream;

There, BRATTLE's fame shall freight the grateful breeze,

Each grove rebound it, and reflect each stream.

Each bough that waves o'er brown POMONA's plains,

Each bud, that blossoms in the ambrosial bower,

Nurs'd by this great IMPROVER's art, obtains

A nobler germin, and a fairer flower.

The rural vale a kind asylum gave,

When peace the seats of ermin'd woe forsook;

RETIREMENT found an ATHENS in a cave,

And man grew social with the babbling brook.

Here, happy BRATTLE, in thy lov'd recess,

'Twas thine the philosophic grove to trace;

And, viewing NATURE in a gay undress,

With ART's slight veil embellish every grace.

The airy hill-top and the Dryad's bower,

No more shall tempt our sportive nymphs to rove;

Thy Willow-shade shall woo the social hour,

And BRATTLE's Mall surpass ARCADIA's grove.

Fair Friendship, lovely virgin, here resort!

Here with thy charms the joy-wing'd morn beguile;

THY EYES SHALL GLISTEN UTTERANCE TO THOUGHT,

And learn the cheek of hopeless gloom to smile.

Here too, at eve shall choirs of damsels pass,

Yield a soft splendor to DIANA's beam,

Gaze at the image in the watery glass,

And blush new beauty to the flattering stream!

While the pleas'd NAIAD, watching their return,

As oft at morn her sportive limbs she laves,

Hears their lov'd voice, and leaning on her urn,

Stops the smooth current of her silver waves.

Here, mingling with the fair, the classic Beau

Shall quit his EVELIN and his evening oil,

To "solve" a compliment, "propose," a bow,

Or, "calculate" the "eclipses" of a smile.

Here too, shall HARVARD's more ennobled sons,

In whom the vestal "fires of genius glow,"

Stand musing, as the chrysal mirror runs,

While Fancy topics its pellucid flow.

And here, when SPRING her earliest flowerets sows,

When first ZEPHYRUS, from his winter cave,

Looks out—a blonish'd at the change he views,

And kissing, leaves a dimple on the wave,

Some fair PHILENIA, with her plaintive lyre,

May charm the mind, and moisten every eye,

While weeping Muses hush the festive wine,

And the torn Willow undulates a sigh.

MENANDER.

Boston, April 27, 1793.

* PHILENIA.

+ The finest river of Turkey, in Asia, washing the luxurious country of Diarbek, the ancient Mesopotamia, in which the garden of Eden is supposed to have been situated.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THOUGHTS ON THE

STATE OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

(Continued from No. 97, of this Gazette.)

No. VI.

CIVILIANS have remarked three stages in the progress of society from barbarism to refinement—distinct from each other, and marked by a peculiar character.

The transition from one of these to the other, is formed by almost imperceptible gradations.

Those countries which have presented us with man in his rudest form, have uniformly exhibited him in the character of a hunter. Thus the inhabitants of the Islands in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the natives of this country, the original inhabitants of ancient Greece, and many other countries of antiquity, when first visited by civilized people, knew no other means of subsistence than hunting and fishing.

In this state they have few ideas of private property. Their weapons, the game they have taken in the chase, the fruits they have gathered, and in general those things which they immediately occupy, are the only objects to which they claim an exclusive right. The idea of personal appropriation is formed only by the progressive improvement of manners.

Men, in this stage of society, depend wholly upon the success of hunting and fishing, and those fruits and vegetables which the earth produces without culture for their subsistence—when these fail, they are reduced to the most fatal extremity. An unfavorable season, a dearth among the animals, and the stratagems of a neighboring enemy, may oppress them with all the miseries of pinching necessity. It is to the famines which have taken place in consequence of these evils, that we must ascribe the practice of devouring one another, which has been found to prevail among savage nations. Fear and want, except the thirst for revenge, are the only springs of action in the savage state—hunting and war are their chief employments. Surrounded by dangers on every side—exposed to the rapacity of ravenous beasts on the one hand, and hostile neighbors on the other, the savage is kept in perpetual alarm.—The peculiar imperfections of the savage state—the want of known and acknowledged laws—of a common judge to adjust the differences that may arise, and of authority to enforce those equitable decisions of nature and reason, to which even savages are competent, cherishes the seed of contention, and multiplies the number of wars. The constant call for war, the growing scarcity of game, and consequent difficulty of the chase, must necessarily excite their ingenuity and improve their dexterity in the invention and use of their weapons. As their numbers increase as their intercourse with each other becomes more frequent, and their ideas expand, their wants multiply—new arts become necessary, and more provision is requisite than their ordinary sources of supply will furnish. Experience would soon teach them that some animals are superior to others, in delicacy, in flavor, and in nutritive virtue—they would soon learn also to distinguish the tractable from the ferocious, the gregarious from the more solitary; these they would collect and tame—they would erect enclosures to prevent their wandering, to distinguish them from others, and designate them as their own. Thus by degrees they would exchange the hunter's life for the pastoral life, and divert their care from the chase to their flocks. In every step of this progression new wants arise, new arts are invented, and every social improvement makes proportional advances. Innumerable causes contribute to the improvement and progress of the pastoral life. The greater certainty and abundance of subsistence it furnishes—the easy means of procuring it—the facility of guarding more effectually against the evils of famine, and the leisure it affords, render intercourse with each other more frequent and more desirable, and mature and strengthen their social dispositions.

The necessity of being in the neighbourhood of springs and rivers—the extraordinary fertility of particular spots of earth, or the fear of enemies, may have first suggested the idea of a permanent residence. The accidental discovery of the influence of the refuse and filth of their hovels in refreshing a barren or exhausted soil, and to increasing and preserving the fertility of a new one, with some attempts to cultivate and rear those plants which experience had taught them were wholesome and nourishing, may have insensibly brought them from pasturage to agriculture.

This is the foundation of civil society—and until this takes place, society cannot be said to exist. This is the natural order of the gradations by which a nation advances from rudeness to refinement, when left to the impulse of its own genius, and the ordinary course of things. Accidental causes disturb this progress. A nation is sometimes, by the force of particular circumstances, brought

immediately from hunting to agriculture—This seems to have been the case with the ancient Greeks and the Peruvians. Others, in a certain stage of their progression, practise something that belongs to every state of improvement, without taking a character from either—This happens generally when the transition is making from one period of improvement to another. The progress of nations in refinement is by no means equal; a combination of natural and moral causes may accelerate or retard their advancement—A favorable climate, a genial soil, a healthy atmosphere, rapid population, security from invasion, and domestic peace, hasten their progress in improvement—while, on the contrary, circumstances the reverse of these have an opposite effect.

Again, the neighborhood of an improved and social people—frequent and friendly intercourse with them—connections by marriage, by treaty and alliance—a mutual communication of favors and exchange of commodities—and especially all exertions made directly for this purpose, soften the native ferocity of their temper—humanize their affections—excite the tender movements of the soul, and render them susceptible of liberal sentiments and delicate sensations—inspire them with a taste for society, and greatly accelerate the progress of national refinement.

From this subject we learn, 1st. That the civilization of a savage nation may be greatly accelerated by the concurrence of foreign causes—and 2d. That all attempts for this purpose, should be conformable to the natural order and progress of society.

FROM A LATE IRISH PAPER.

CURIOUS LETTER.

[The following letter was found, two months ago, in a porter-house, and we give it to our readers as a curiosity.]

My Dear Mr. Printur,

I ME a very plain man, I hav no latten and verie littel English, tho I can tauke Irish as faste as any man in Munster, except my wif, who to be sure can tauke me def; and afterwards tauke oon till I me tired of hearing hur. But tho I me not booklarn'd, yet father Tedy O'Rorke, who is a deepe skollard, often tells me, when I me giving him a jorum of whiskey punch; that tho I me ignorant, yet I hav a goode undurstanding. But if this be aule blarney, and if I have no undurstanding at aule, this neede nat hindor me from riting abaute pollyticks, becaise this is a thing that every bodie undurstands. But it is time for me to be after telling you what it is I mane. The society of United Irish men are sartainly mity fine peepel; they can't but noe every thing, for they hav amung um aule professions, aturnies, and bruers, and fteymakurs, and docturs, and grand jontlemen, who ware formerly parliament men, and if they ware able to by burroes, wud be the seme agen; and they hav likewise amung um, priests, and prospitior ministsurs, and etheists, and aule the othur religions in the kingdom. Now this society tells us that the Frenshe revolution is the most charmin, vartuous, noble, biznile that the world ever sawe, and that we aut to imitate it as faste as we can. But on the othur hand, ther ere toppin bookmakers who swere that it is the most abominable, hellish worke that ever was done sence Addem was cristen'd, and that if we atempt any such thing, we shall destroy aule Ireland, and what is worser, distroy ourselves. Now by the vestment, these grete peepel bodder me so, by their palauvering on both sides, that I don't noe what to think of it, at all at all; and therefor I send you my own thauts about the subject—I think then that ten years is littel enuff for giving the Frenshe revolution a fare triel. If we finde in the yeare 1800 that it has broat to the Frenshmen, riches, and honor, and happynefs, and all that, then in the name of the blesit virgin, let us aule drawe our spedes, and slaums, and shillies, and hav a grand bodderation of our aun. But iff we see that it has made the Frenshmen poor and infimous, and wicket, then lett us remane snug, and passible, and content ourselves with wolunteering, and singing trezon, and drinking rebellion, jest to sho that we are breve Irish boys, but not carry the joak any farther. In the mane time, until that hapy yeer shal come, in which we may possibly have the pleasure of cutting one anoders throats, lett us be indurstrus, and ern a grete dele of money, and save more. For tho England, to be shure, is no mach for us, yet in case of a war wid hur, we shud want sum money.—War is like a lawthute; and I know, to my grief, what a lawthute is, for I was almost ruind by gaining a cauze against a gossip of mine, that chetted me; but the devel shal have all my gossups, men, wimen, and childrin, befoar I go to law with one of um agen. War requires money as bad as a lawthute: without money our generuls and cornits, and granny deers woodn't fite; without money our preests woodn't prey us out of purgatory, when we were kilt; nay, our drummers wood no moar rattel their sliks without money, then Counsillor O'Curran, or Counsillor O'Driscoll wood rattel their tungs without their hire. When we hav got money, then wil be the time to invade Englon'd, take Lannon, bring it hoam with us, and bild it in Belfast. My deer contrymen, every one of you noes partly, that you are a wize nashion; therefor, my sweet duels, take a fool's advice, and be quiet.

I am, my deer printur, your farvunt, to cummand til deth.

PATRICK O'FLAHERTY.

Balt-booby, near Tipperary,
Oggus the fust, 1792.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE. NATIONAL CONVENTION. MARCH 19.

THE ministers for the home department laid before the convention several papers respecting the disturbances which broke out lately in the departments of La Vendee, La Loire, Inferieure, &c. referred to the committee of general safety.

The minister for foreign affairs announced, that several communes, the population of which amounted to forty or forty-five thousand persons, had expressed a desire to be united to the French republic.

Julien moved, that all those who had been guilty of profanation in churches should be prosecuted before the tribunals.—Decreed.

The administrators of the district of Vendee informed the convention, that being threatened by a body of rebels, they had called forth the national guards of their district, to the number of from two to three hundred men.

The municipal officers of Rochelle announced, that instead of 240 volunteers which that place ought to furnish, 263 had offered themselves for the defence of their country; they added, that the patriotic gifts already received, amounted to forty-six millions, in gold, silver, or assignats, and that the women were bringing in their rings, bracelets and other jewels. The convention ordered, that honorable mention should be made in their journals of this patriotic spirit.

Different bodies of new raised volunteers filed off through the hall in the course of this sitting; and swore to live free or die, amidst the acclamations of the convention.

MARCH 20.

A letter from the commissioners in the department of Mont Blanc, announced two advantages gained by the French troops. They had taken an important post in the lower Alps, where the Piedmontese lost 27 prisoners. The other affair took place at the bottom of Mount-Cenis, from which the Piedmontese were dislodged, with the loss of 30 men killed.

The minister for foreign affairs requested the Convention to take into consideration the state of the French who are in Spain; and who he said were subjected to the most cruel proscription.—The Convention ordered the diplomatic committee to give in, during the sitting, a report on the measures to be pursued for affording protection to the French in foreign countries.

Letter from a Commissioner in Belgium, to Salangron, a member of the Convention.

Brussels, March 18.

"Good news, my dear Salangron! Dumourier for two days has been butchering the Austrians and their cavalry. I hope my next letter will be dated from Liege. A considerable force is arrived here from the north to guard the Belgian towns. (Signed) "GOSSUIN."

ANDERNACH, (Ger.) March 16.

Since morning, we have heard a heavy cannonade, which appears to have proceeded from the environs of Mentz. All the boatmen who arrive here assure us, that a numerous body of Prussian troops crossed the Rhine on the 9th inst. near St. Goar, to cut off all communication on that side between the French and the city of Mentz.

HAGUE, March 22.

Last night dispatches were received by their High Mightinesses from the Prince of Hesse Cassel, Governor of Maestricht, dated March 20th, from which we learn, that a most bloody & decisive battle was fought on Monday the 18th inst. between the Austrian army, headed by the Generalissimo Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, and the French forces under the command of Gen. Dumourier.

The following are the particulars which have transpired respecting this important event:

On the 17th instant the French

drove the Austrians from Tيرهلمont, after a most heroic resistance, and with very considerable loss.

Flushed with this success, Gen. Dumourier made preparations to attack the Austrians, on the 18th, between Landen and Dormel, at the distance of six English miles from St. Tron, where the Imperial Royal armies had their head quarters.—The attack commenced at seven o'clock in the morning, and continued, with the most dreadful slaughter, until half after five in the afternoon, when, through the superior tactic manœuvres of the Austrians, and the consummate skill and intrepid gallantry of the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, Count de Clairfayt, the Archduke Charles, the Prince of Wurtemberg, and other Imperial Generals, and the unexpected arrival of a corps of Austrian Cuirassiers, Hussars, Chasseurs and Dragoons, the ranks of the French were broke through from all quarters, and the latter obliged to take flight, and leave the Austrians masters of the field.

Clairfayt and the Archduke Charles performed prodigies of valour, and pursued the French fugitives, thousands of whom were cut in pieces.

The battle of Landen will form an epoch in the annals of history, and being a decisive pitched engagement, must be followed by the immediate evacuation of the Austrian Netherlands.

The French fought like lions, but their desperate fury, which pierced twice through the left wing of the Imperialists, could not avail against the superior tactics of the Austrians.

The Imperial army broke up in the morning of the 19th, to pursue their glorious career, and it being impossible for the French dispersed hosts to rally, the small corps headed by Dumourier, which made its retreat to Louvain, will be cut off, and the Austrians must by this time be masters of Brussels. The National Guards, to the number of 70,000 men, are drawing together, but having neither discipline nor order among them, they must soon fall victims to their irresistible conquerors.

Gen. Beaulieu is before Dinant, a few leagues from Namur, and has rendered himself master of La Roche and Rochefort, where the French sustained a loss of upwards of 3,000 men.

Letter from the Governor of Williamstadt to their High Mightinesses.

High and Mighty Lords,

"I have the honor to report to your High Mightinesses, that I have been inveilled by the French troops, since the 23d of February last. On the 20th, at five o'clock at night, one Berneron, calling himself Camp Marechal in the pretended Republic of France, sent me a summons, to which I answered in writing, 'far from intending to give up the place which was entrusted to me, I should defend it as a man of honor.' Accordingly on the next day, about 5 o'clock in the morning, the enemy commenced a very lively bombardment of this fortress; attacked it, at the same time, with red hot balls: bombs, and grenades. This lasted, with the interval of some moments, until the 9th of this month, when, at 11 o'clock in the morning, I received a second summons, to which I gave again my refusal in writing. Upon this refusal, the cannonade recommenced in the most violent manner, and it continued, at intervals, till this moment, 10 o'clock in the morning, when I perceived that the enemy had retired. I sent directly a detachment, which found the batteries of the enemy abandoned, with some cannon, two mortars, and a great quantity of amunition and siege utensils. I have had the whole transported into the town.

"High and Mighty Lords,

"I cannot sufficiently praise the conduct of the brave garrison, which is under my orders, as well as that of the Burgesies. The town has suffered much. There is not one house, which is not damaged by the bullets of the enemy. I shall have

the honor to send your high mightinesses a more detailed report, reitering myself to the verbal report, which the Lieutenant of the regiment of Saxe-Gotha, Eßau, the bearer of the above, shall have the honor to make to your high mightinesses. He and lieutenant Staal, of Holstein, of the regiment of Calmette, served as volunteers, during the siege of the town, and conducted themselves in a manner, which does them much honor."

LONDON, March 23.

General Bontelaar, the gallant commander at Williamstadt, is in the 68th year of his age.

Colonel Tarleton has offered to raise a regiment of light cavalry.

Major Hanger has made a proposal to government, rather of a singular nature, to raise a corps of men from among the convicts. He has received his answer, that at present government can give no countenance to his application.

Commerce. In the reign of Elizabeth, the largest vessel in the port of Liverpool, was only 40 tons burthen, and the tonnage of its whole trade no more than 133. In the year 1766, the people of Liverpool had 400 vessels, and their average burthen was 150 tons. The accumulation of two centuries was in the proportion of 269 to 1.

Can it be believed—Dumourier lately published a canning proclamation at Brussels, expressive of the deeply impressed sense the National Convention of France had of the prophane insults which had been offered to the Belgic places of worship!—What a different kind of language this is to that which he held out when advancing towards the Dutch territory.

The deserters who have poured into Dunkirk, Calais, &c. from the French armies, are supposed by some to be no other than the Sans Culottes, which it is said Dumourier disbanded at Brussels.

Quere, Did not the Sans Culottes disband themselves, and afterwards the cunning general makes a merit of doing that which was already done to his hands, or how came the deserters in question possessed of arms, and above all artillery? It should appear, cowards and knaves as they were, that he dismissed them with all the honors of war!

The French papers of the 15th and 16th inst. are entirely silent respecting any capture of vessels. We may therefore conclude that the report of three of our East Indiamen having fallen into their hands is unfounded; for they would not have been slow in announcing such an event.

The conquest of Holland, in attempting which the French have lost the flower of their army, and the whole of their spirit, was promised in their Convention by Huard exactly in these terms, "Amsterdam est la ville d'ouvrier par portes a Dumourier." It was in the sitting of Monday, the 11th inst. that these ever memorable words were used.

Two Provincial regiments are to be raised in America, viz: One in Nova-Scotia—Colonel—Gov. Wentworth—Lt. Col. Borde, and Major Kearnez. One in New-Brunswick.—Col.—Gov. Carlton, Lt. Col. Robinson, an American gentleman—Major, Murray. They are to be in service, in the absence of the regular troops, who are ordered to the West-Indies.

The Fox frigate of 36 guns, is lost on the Gunfleet sand in the Swin.

MARCH 26.

The English fleet goes out with singular advantage in point of signals and manœuvring, the enemy's ships being wholly officiated with captains and mates of merchantmen, who may no doubt be able navigators, but certainly totally ignorant of military tactics; besides, want of proper subordination in their fleet, is a mill-stone about their neck, which must inevitably destroy them.

We have accounts from Jersey, as late as Friday, which state, that no descent on these islands had then been attempted.

The force the Islanders have to oppose to an invading enemy, con-

fifts of two regiments of foot, independent companies, and invalids, at least, equal to a third, a tolerable train of artillery, and a militia, comprehending the whole of the inhabitants able to bear arms.

The force destined to act against them, is said to consist of 30,000 troops of the line and volunteers.

The following petition was presented to the King at the levee, on Wednesday last, by Lord Peire, &c. and most graciously received.

"To the King's most excellent majesty,
"The humble address of the Catholic Peers, Clergy and Commons of Great-Britain.

"Most gracious sovereign,
"We, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Catholic peers, clergy, and commons of your kingdom of Great Britain, beg leave to approach your royal presence, at a time when the disastrous events in a neighboring kingdom have nearly involved all Europe in the calamities of a war, to assure your majesty of our most loyal and unfeigned attachment to your majesty's person, crown and dignity, to the constitution of our country, and of our utter abhorrence of all principles subversive of order and government, and tending to promote anarchy and confusion.

"Deeply sensible of the manifold blessings we enjoy under the clemency of your majesty's government; attached by new ties of gratitude and affection to our country by the favor which the legislature has lately conferred on us, we have still to lament that the delicacy of our situation leaves us no other means of manifesting our zeal to your majesty, and our wishes to serve our country, except the sincere assurances that we shall ever be ready, in our respective situations, with our lives and fortunes to co-operate with our fellow subjects, in the defence and support of your majesty's person, and the constitution of these realms: in any manner which your majesty's government shall deem expedient."

GENERAL DUMOURIER

Was born at Cambrai, and has attained the fifty-fifth year of his age. His father enjoyed the post of Regulating Commissary in that City, and had sufficient interest to place his son, now Commander in Chief of the Northern Army, in a Royal Military School of Artillery, an art in which he distinguished himself so effectually, and made such a progress, as very early to attain high Military Rank. At the battle of Crevelt, where he had already the rank of Field-Officer, he received seventeen wounds, by one of which he lost a finger joint. He was afterwards, in 1763, Quartermaster General of the Army in Corsica, commanded by General Marbeuf. In the sequel, he was promoted to the degree of Major-General-Commandant at Cherbourg, under the orders of the Duke de Beve-ron and d'Harcourt. When Louis XVth visited Cherbourg, the Monarch testified his esteem to the Commandant, by presenting him with a superb snuff-box, ornamented with his portrait, and enriched with magnificent diamonds. Previously to the commencement of the French Revolution, and in the course of his military advancement, he was several times charged with political and military negotiations abroad. Among others, he received from the French Ministry the appointment of Secretary to the Baron de Breteuil, in an extraordinary embassy.

AMERICA.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 6.

The naval force at the Cape consists of two ships of the line. A small frigate is at Cape Tiburon.

In the House of Commons on the 10th of Feb. Mr. Lambton moved to address his Majesty, to order to be laid before the house a copy of a treaty, which he understood to have been entered into between the Emperor, the King of Prussia, and Great-Britain, in January last; and in reply, Mr. Secretary Dundas declared, that he knew of no such treaty being in existence.

It is worthy of remark that this treaty, which is not in existence, is given by the French Convention as one of their reasons for declaring war.

Insurance on goods and vessels from London to this island has been effected at five guineas per cent. Twenty-five per cent. is demanded here on goods or vessels to and from America.

BRIDGETOWN (Barbadoes) April 13.

On Wednesday last arrived here Vice Admiral Sir John Laforey, in his Majesty's ship of war the Trusty; and sailed again yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the Nautilus sloop of war, &c. &c.

PITTSBURGH, April 27.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The order and economy of the army deserves great praise; silence, industry, and discipline. Every morning after parade at 10 o'clock, the troops are drawn out to an eminence at some distance from the encampment, to fire at targets; the musketry and riflemen; with premiums for the first, second, and third best shots.

The shooting of the musketry astonished me; and our hunters may undervalue the regular troops, as marksmen, but I have been at shooting matches in the country, and have never seen better shots by rifles, than on this occasion.

The appearance of the soldiery is good, as to dress, health, &c. The cavalry are in good plight; and disciplined to leap over obstacles, and ascend and descend heights at a gallop.

The general seems to have set his heart, on having the army in good state; and being able to efface our former defeats, by a signal revenge upon the enemy. It must mortify him much, as it does me, to think that after all this, we are to have the bubble of a treaty, these troops discharged, and war again in a short time.

PETERSBURG, (Virg.) May 1.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to the Editors, dated April 28.

"An English vessel from the West Indies was on Saturday taken by a French frigate off the Capes—she had 60 puncheons of rum on board—the vessel was destroyed—the Captain is at present in Hampton. Several vessels have been brought too, and chased near the Capes."

FAYETTEVILLE, April 30.

A letter from Wilmington says, "A small French privateer, manned chiefly by Americans, has taken a station off the entrance of our harbor, for the purpose of capturing all the British vessels which are making for or sailing from this port; one of the latter was taken a few days since, and carried into Charleston."

NEW-YORK, May 4.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Bristol, to his friend in this city, dated March 13.

"The present state of this kingdom is truly deplorable; owing to vast quantities of paper in circulation here, and the insufficiency of specie to redeem it: The bare idea of a war with France before the declaration of it took place, occasioned failures in this city, and London to the amount of near six millions; and three of the most eminent merchants in this city have put an end to their existence, after being reduced from affluence to beggary and want.—There has also several banks stopped payment; the Chesham Bank (a city in Wales) has stopped; and you cannot get cash for even a five guinea note; and there seems to be no confidence from man to man."

On Wednesday the first instant, was held the seventh annual Commencement of COLLEGE.—After the performance of the exercises of the day, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following Gentlemen:

Edward W. Light, James Parker, Valentine Peters, Philip Milledoler, George Clinton, Jonathan Pearlee, George Eacker, Thomas R. Smith, Elias B. Woodward, Abraham Ogden, Samuel Gifford, William Cutting, Henry Malterton, Robert B. Norton, James Stringham, John Brouwer, Gilbert Smith, Robert Heaton, John J. Johnson, Henry Ludlow, Charles D. Gould, Cornelius Van Horne, Thomas Thompson, John Schermerhorn, Cornelius Decker.

And also on Samuel Jones, of the city of New-York, and John Nicoll, of New-Haven, Connecticut.

The degree of Master of Arts, was conferred on David S. Bogart, and John Ludlow, of the city of New-York, and Marmaduke Earl, of Connecticut, all alumni of this college.

The degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on Ebenezer Dibble, of Connecticut.

From the STAR a Daily Paper published in Charleston South-Carolina—April 26—by Messrs. Carey and Harrison.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

I beg of you to insert in your paper, the following account, received on Wednesday, by the brig Fanny, from the best authority:

Bordeaux, February 28, 1793.

"I HAVE only to add, the taking of Mac-tricht and Breda, by General Dumourier, and a considerable advantage gained by General Biron over the combined forces of Austria and Piedmont, in Savoy."

With regard to the report inserted in the Daily Advertiser of the 25th inst. that "the number of British seamen detained by embargo in the French ports has been exceedingly mis-represented in some of the prints, having been stated at 6000," &c.

I beg also of you to present to the public the following paragraph of an official letter written to me by citizen Southonsx, civil commissary of the French republic at St. Domingo.

St. Mark's, March 26, 1793.

2d Year of the French Republic.

"The cruisers in the European seas are in the utmost activity; already from five to six hundred Dutch and British ships, and from seven to eight thousand seamen, have been either captured or detained in the French ports. So much for the beginning!"

The citizen consul M. A. B. MANGOURIT.

[No English "STAR" has lately shone with so benignant an aspect on French affairs, as this.]

Philadelphia, May 11.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 4th instant, informs, that the army moved from its winter quarters at Legionville, the 30th April.

The same Gazette contains a respectful and complimentary Address to Major-General WAYNE, and his Answer to the same.

By a late decree of the National Convention, it appears that all the French ports are to be open to the vessels of the United States, paying the same duties as are paid by French vessels.

A paragraph in the (London) Public Ledger of March 28, received by the Galen, arrived at Bolton, informs, that "it is said that Gen. Dumourier has sent orders to Offend for all the vessels in that port to quit it immediately, and sail to Dunkirk."

General VALENCE, according to the above paper, was not killed, but severely wounded, in the late battle with the combined army.

The President of the United States has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Phineas Bond, Esq. as Consul-General from his Britannic Majesty, within the middle and southern States of America. *Dunlap's paper.*

Letters from Barbadoes inform, that on the 12th April, the Trusty, of 50 guns, Admiral Laforey, and the La Blanche and Nautilus frigates, with transports and 1200 troops, under the command of Gen. Cuyler, sailed from Barbadoes for Tobago, on which day, previous to their sailing, an embargo was laid on the vessels in Barbadoes. On the 16th April, intelligence being received of the Island of Tobago being captured, the embargo was taken off.

On the 10th, the packet from England had arrived, and brought intelligence, that Admiral Gardner, with eight ships of the line, and a considerable body of troops, had sailed two days before the packet, for the West-Indies, and that it was thought Martinique or St. Lucia was the object of attack; a small French privateer of 8 guns was taken by Admiral Laforey, and sent to Dominique. Three privateers were fitted out in Barbadoes to cruise for some French Guineamen, bound to Tobago, of whose sailing from Africa, they had received intelligence.

A number of artists and manufacturers arrived here in the ship Glasgow, from Greenock, and have engaged with the directors of the national manufactory at the town of Paterson.

On the 23d of March the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland gave his assent to an act for facilitating the trade and intercourse between that Kingdom and the United States of America.

A steer, the property of Jacob Hiltzheimer, Esq. now 5 year 5 months old, weighed at Mr. Penrose's hay-scales on the 5th May, 1792, 2356 pounds, and yesterday being again weighed at the same scales turned out 2576 pounds.

Two Cruisers were seen on the 7th instant off the Capes, by Capt. Oakes who arrived here from Bolton—he supposes they are French—One was a frigate of 32 or 36 guns.

A New-York pilot saw a ship of war off Sandy-Hook, which he supposed to be an English frigate.

On the 8th of March last, the French National Convention abolished imprisonment for debt; and decreed that all actually confined for debt in the republic should be set at liberty. From this law, however, are excepted all defaulters in public money.

Preparations are in forwardness for enlarging the County court house to accommodate the next Federal Legislature. The Southern side of the building is to be pulled down and rebuilt 24 feet fourth from its present situation. The seats will preserve the oval form, but the Speaker's chair is to be removed to the West side of the House and the principal entrance to the Hall of the House of Representatives will be to the East and immediately opposite the Speaker's seat. *Gen. Ad.*

BOSTON, May 6.

Extract of a letter from Newbury Port, to a gentleman in this town, received last Saturday.

"A vessel has just arrived here in 26 days from Plymouth in England. The Capt. says it was currently reported, that Gen. Dumourier had got possession of Amsterdam. He has brought no papers later than the 21st of March. Capt. Hackett says, the above news was not received from any authority, but considered in general as the news of the day; however, he thinks it certain the French have been successful. Capt. Hackett also informs, that the French and English fleets had failed, and it was supposed for the West-Indies, and also that the French had captured three English East-Indiamen."

We hear from Philadelphia, that a ship belonging to Newburyport and bound to Liverpool, having on board 3000 barrels flour, was on Sunday last burnt in the harbor of that city. The Captain is said to have perished in the flames!!!

COMMUNICATIONS.

"WE ARE ONE."

This is the motto of the free and independent citizens of United America.

The union of the States was cemented by the adoption of the New Constitution—that palladium of our lives, liberties and property.

The Government formed under this Constitution, has been administered with wisdom, honor and patriotic independence of spirit—The evidence of this declaration is written in the book of experience, and in the irresistible conviction of our senses—and every grateful, unprejudiced mind, rejoices to add a voluntary acknowledgment of the benign dispensations of a superintending Providence,

that gives to a happy people, the option of perpetuating to the latest posterity the blessings of "peace, liberty and safety."

The present is an eventful crisis—in what an important situation is this country placed! May we be wise to improve the price put into our hands—Separated from Europe, and disentangled from its politics—at peace with all the world—rivals for our commerce beckon our ships from every shore—With our wisest and best patriots at helm, we may depend on their conducting our political and civil concerns on the best and soundest principles—neither awed by the reflex among ourselves, nor intimidated or cajoled by foreign powers to swerve from the strictest principles of national honor, justice and neutrality—this line of conduct they must, they will pursue—nor is there a genuine friend to the peace and prosperity of the country, who is not firmly persuaded of the truth of this assertion.

Let a manly confidence then be reposed in the Supreme Executive of the United States—the moment their independency of conduct is infringed upon, our security is lost. Past experience justifies this confidence—and every possible inducement that can affect the best feelings of the patriot, conspires to give energy to the injunction.

It is not possible that an enlightened American should not feel interested in the freedom and happiness of mankind—We have experienced, and we enjoy too much, not to wish that the nations of the earth less favorably situated, should participate in the blessings of a free and righteous government—but our present situation is exactly what those must desire it to be, who anticipate similar enjoyments. Change the circumstances of this country—embarrass its government—destroy the equipoise of its neutrality and impartiality in the present calamitous war, and clouds and darkness immediately impend.

The politics of some among us, are as wild as their theories of government are absurd. It is most devoutly to be wished, that as this country is happily placed in so remote a station from the scene of war and confusion, that its government may not be disturbed by any extraneous or foreign influence—the introduction of principles hostile to its existence—or by associations alien to the proper business and impetus of a constitutional administration of our affairs.

While the glow of benevolence warms the bosom of every free American, let us not mistake the impressions of a momentary enthusiasm for the dictates of wisdom, justice and sound policy. The days of anarchy are past—and the line of conduct which the best and most permanent interests of the United States point out, is as plain as infallibility can delineate it. Nothing can diverge more directly from this line, than associations which have no possible relation to the state of things in this country—however salutary they may be in Europe.

"Knowledge by time advances flow and swift,
Turns every where its deep discerning eyes;
Sees what befall, and what may yet befall,
Concludes from both, and best provides for all."

The spirit of Liberty is to a people what a virtuous disposition is to an individual.—It consists in a well ordered mind. The hatred of government is as inconsistent with a just sense of liberty as the hatred of laws is with virtue.—Liberty in short is reason. Government which is the reason of the whole society is essential to liberty; Prejudice, passion, and frenzy on the contrary are the causes and the symptoms of slavery. We hear of men preaching down government and the laws, and they pretend great zeal for the cause of freedom, while they address themselves to the passions. This however is absurd, whenever a people are gross and weak enough to believe the tales which are always propagating against government, and are rash enough to suspect and hate it in consequence, the spirit of liberty is gone from among them. A people thus yielding to their passions can no more preserve their privileges than a man can preserve his virtue who on every temptation breaks away from the restraint of reason.

There has been a clamoring party ever since there was a government to abuse—and such there will be as long as equal laws restrain inordinate passions.

PROCLAMATIONS.

IF George may send a proclamation,
To warn the people thro' the nation,
Sure Thomas should confine his cares,
To his own government affairs—
But if to give such edicts force,
State Heralds must come out of course;
We may predict the time will come,
When George in turn may echo Tom;
Or dire confusion through the land,
May shew we're bound by rope of sand.—

Thus in this globe's stupendous shell,
Some say that other planets dwell;
Which when their motions well agree,
They move with wondrous harmony;
But if those little globes COLLIDE,
Adieu to amity and peace;
The shell is crack'd by dire commotion,
And earthquakes shake the land and ocean.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Jesuit,	Lamont,	St. Bartholomews
Sch'r John,	Thomas,	Barbadoes
Friendship,	Oakes,	Boston
Mary,	Crocker,	ditto

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	16/8
3 per Cents,	9/
Deferred,	9/8
Full shares Bank U. S.	2 per cent. prem

CIRCULAR LETTER,
OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Respectfully addressed to every Gentleman of Science
in the Continent and Islands of America.

SIR,
A SOCIETY has lately been instituted in this State, called the HISTORICAL SOCIETY; the professed design of which is, to collect, preserve and communicate, materials for a complete history of this country, and accounts of all valuable efforts of human ingenuity and industry, from the beginning of its settlement. In pursuance of this plan, they have already amassed a large quantity of books, pamphlets and manuscripts; and are still in search of more: A catalogue of which will be printed for the information of the public.

They have also encouraged the publication of a monthly pamphlet, in which is given the result of their enquiries, into the natural, political and ecclesiastical history of this country. It is requested that you would contribute to its value and importance, by attention to the articles annexed. The Society beg leave to depend on your obliging answer to these heads of inquiry, when leisure and opportunity will permit.

Your letters addressed, free of expense, to the subscriber, will be gratefully received, and duly noticed in the Society's publications; and you will have the satisfaction of contributing to the general stock of knowledge, with which they hope to entertain the public.

In the name, and by order of the Society,
JEREMY BELKNAP,
Corresponding Secretary.
Boston, in Massachusetts, Nov. 1, 1791.

Articles on which the Society request
information.

1. The time when your town or city was incorporated; its Indian name; when the settlement began; whether it was interrupted, and by what means; to what Colony or County it was first annexed; and if there have been any alterations, what they are, and when made.
2. The exploits, labours and sufferings of the inhabitants in war; particular accounts of devastations, deaths, captivities and redemptions.
3. Divisions of your town or city in parishes and precincts, or the erection of new towns within the former limits.
4. Time of gathering churches of every denomination; names of the several Ministers; the times of their settlement, removal and death; and their age at the time of their death.
5. Biographical anecdotes of persons in your town, or within your knowledge, who have been remarkable for ingenuity, enterprise, literature, or any other valuable accomplishment; an account of their literary productions, and if possible, copies of them.
6. Topographical description of your town or county, and its vicinity; mountains, rivers, ponds, animals, vegetable productions; remarkable falls, caverns, minerals, bones, fossils, pigments, medicinal and poisonous substances, their uses and antidotes.
7. The former and present state of cultivation, and your thoughts on farther improvements, either in respect to agriculture, roads or canals.
8. Monuments and relics of the ancient Indians; number and present state of any remaining Indians among you.
9. Singular instances of longevity and fecundity from the first settlement to the present time.
10. Observations on the weather, diseases, and the influence of the climate, or of particular situations, employments and aliments, especially the effect of spirituous liquors on the human constitution.
11. Accurate bills of mortality, specifying ages and casualties, the proportion of births and deaths, and the increase or decrease of population.
12. Accounts of manufactures and fisheries, and thoughts on the farther improvement of them.
13. Modes of education, private or public; what encouragement is given to schools and colleges, and what is done to advance literature; whether you have a social library, what is the number of books, and of what value.
14. What remarkable events have befallen your state, county, town, or particular families or persons, at any time.

P.S. The Corresponding Members of this Society are requested to transmit to the Corresponding Secretary, any historical information of which they may be possessed, respecting any part of the American Continent and Islands, together with printed acts and journals of Assemblies and Conventions, whether civil or ecclesiastical. And the Society will gratefully receive from them and from all other persons whatever, any books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps or plans which may be useful in forming an historical collection—and any natural or artificial productions which may enlarge the Museum.

The Library and Museum are deposited in an apartment of Faneuil Hall. Any person desirous of making a search among the books or manuscripts, may have access to them under such regulations, as may be known by applying to any one of the members.

POST-ROAD
TO THE GENESSEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Post-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the West Branch of the Susquehanna as far as Locoming; thence to the Painted Post (in New-York State, near the forks of the Tioga); thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamsburg, at the forks of Genesee River.

Letters for this new route will be sent from the Philadelphia Post-Office every Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will also be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Post-Office, April 6, 1793.

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors of the Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR and Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than imported Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indentured as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. epsew

Morse's Geography,

Revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged, with many additional MAPS, well engraved.

In a few weeks will be published, By THOMAS ANDREWS, Faulk's Statue, No. 45, Newbury-Street, Boston, In Two Volumes, large Octavo.

A NEW EDITION OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY: Being the largest and the best system of GEOGRAPHY ever published: Or a complete GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD, brought down to the present time.

IN TWO PARTS.

The General Contents are—

PART I.—Of Astronomy, as connected with, and introductory to the Science of Geography: under this head will be given an account of the several astronomical systems of the World, and a particular description of the true one. A table of the diameters, periods, &c. of the several Planets in the solar system—an account of the Comets and fixed stars.

Of GEOGRAPHY—its use and progress—figure, magnitude and motion of the Earth—Doctrine of the Sphere—Geographical circles—Divisions of the Earth into zones and climates—methods of finding the latitude and longitude of places from celestial observations—Globe, and their use—with a number of the most useful and entertaining Geographical Problems and Theorems—Maps, and their use—sources of heat and cold—theory of the winds and tides—length of miles in different countries—natural divisions of the Earth—account of the Gregorian or new style, &c.

AMERICA—its discovery by Columbus—general description of the Continent, in which is a lengthy discussion of the question, When, whence, and by whom, was America first peopled? With a long and entertaining account of the Indians, and the late discoveries on the north-west coast, &c.—NORTH AMERICA—chronological account of its discovery and settlements, its divisions—DANISH AMERICA, BRITISH AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—general description of them, including a history of the late war, and many other useful and entertaining matters. SOUTH AMERICA—its divisions, particular description of its several provinces and countries. WEST INDIA ISLANDS, &c.

* * * This part of the work will be illustrated by maps of the countries described, from the corrected copies.

PART II.—Containing every thing essential which is contained in the best and latest quarto edition of Guthrie's and other British Geographies, with selections from celebrated navigators, travellers and respectable authors of other nations, &c.

OF EUROPE in general—its grand divisions, particular geographical descriptions of its several Kingdoms and Republics, &c. OF ASIA—its situation, boundaries, general history, particular descriptions of its several divisions, &c. OF AFRICA—its general history, boundaries, grand divisions, &c. Also, new discoveries, Terra Incognita, Geographical Table, alphabetically arranged—Chronological Table of remarkable events, discoveries and inventions, list of men of learning and genius, with other useful miscellany.

* * * This part will also be illustrated with maps of the countries described.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author is sensible that the first edition of his American Geography (which makes Part I. of the above work) was in many instances defective, in others erroneous, and in some offensive. It has been his endeavour, as it was his desire, in the present edition, to supply the deficiencies, correct the errors, and meliorate the offensive parts of the last. To assist him in this business, he has received many valuable communications from the heads of departments in the general government, and from gentlemen of respectability in the several States. The description of foreign countries (which composes Part II. of the above work) has been carefully compiled from the most approved writers on Geography, and useful information introduced from the discoveries of the late Navigators, Travellers, and respectable authors. Indeed, no pains nor expense have been spared to render this work the most complete, accurate, and useful of any ever offered to the public.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG
Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at No. 19,

Third, between Chestnut and Market Streets. N. B. A few Boxes of the above HYSON for sale.

Just published,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second-Street,
A C A S E,
Decided in the SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES, in which is discussed the Question,
WHETHER A STATE IS LIABLE TO BE
SUED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF
ANOTHER STATE?
Price Half a Dollar.

Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will speedily be put to press. The rapid sale of the first edition, greatly beyond the author's most sanguine expectations, encourages him to print a second edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

Those Bookellers who wish to take a number of copies in sheets, are requested to apply to the author for particulars.

* 1000 Copies.
At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Assistant, or Student's Guide," being a systematical treatise of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINALL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Boston, reported, that they have attended that service, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the use of schools, counting houses, and private families, as any of the same compass that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINALL be furnished with a copy of it, whenever he shall desire it.

Copy of the Records. Attest,
CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'y.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the Massachusetts Magazine, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very useful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and industry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are sufficient for their illustration. One part of the work deserves particular commendation. We mean that which the author styles 'Mercantile Arithmetic.' It occupies a considerable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will justify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained. And should he make himself master of them, he will always have reason to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the rising generation on account of the many useful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally consulted.—Among those productions we must place this treatise of Arithmetic. We should be wanting in justice to the author, should we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—THE PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, OR STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. A. S.
Boston, Feb. 13.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death is necessary in Pennsylvania. With Notes and Illustrations. By William Bradford, Esq. To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the Interior Management thereof. By Caleb Lowmes, of Philadelphia.—If we enquire into the Causes of all human Corruptions, we shall find that they proceed from the Impunity of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Punishments."—Montesquieu.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

The above work is sold in Charleston by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boston, by David West.

TO BE SOLD,

Anoted covering Horse,

OF THE HUNTING BREED.

HE was imported from England in November, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well formed, has a great deal of bone and strength, and his action equal to any horse. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has stood, of which any person inclined to purchase can inform themselves.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 18, 1793. 8c

P L A N S

OF THE

City of Washington,

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By Authority
BY THE
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES
of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it appears, that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, G. Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France, on the other—and the duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers.

I HAVE therefore thought fit by these presents, to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those powers respectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition.

AND I DO hereby also make known, that whoever of the citizens of the United States shall render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hostilities against any of the said powers, or by carrying to any of them those articles, which are deemed contraband by the modern usage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States against such punishment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given instructions to those officers, to whom it belongs, to cause prosecutions to be instituted against all persons, who shall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with respect to the powers at war, or any of them.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT, TH: JEFFERSON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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April 6, 1793. epim

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A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold-graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or Bank of the United States.